

BARRE DAILY TIMES

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1916.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Mail Matter
Published Every Week-Day Afternoon

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year, \$3.00
One month, .25 cents
Single copy, 1 cent
FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

Anyway, Fletcher beat Page in the size of his campaign expenses.

Senator Page took to the hospital soon after the strenuous campaign for the senatorial nomination. It was a hard campaign for a man of his age.

Raiding England by Zeppelin is not such a safe bet for the Germans as it was a few months ago. The English are learning the lesson of defense.

It is tempting fate to name a town Phoenix, as the New York town of that name knows after its million-dollar fire of Sunday morning. However, Phoenix rose again.

The new editor, and now controlling stockholder, of The Advance, published in Burlington, is making a much more substantial journal out of the sheet than was its lot for some time. Editor MacAllister is to be congratulated in his success in lifting The Advance to a higher journalistic stratum.

Now that a sane man has confessed to the recent murder in Bennington, the befuddled fellow from Windham county who made some admissions which prompted his arrest on suspicion is entitled to all the published exoneration that can be given him. He was the victim of over-zealousness, it seems.

Huge crowds that gather to hear a presidential candidate may not mean that the presidential candidate is sweeping the voters into his ranks; but it is undeniable that Hughes has been given a tremendous reception throughout Indiana on his present tour. Hughes is not such an icicle as he was supposed to be.

The passengers and crew of the Boston-Portland steamer Bay State may count themselves lucky even in the midst of misfortune. After the steamer had crashed on the reef of Cape Elizabeth and wireless apparatus had been restored to working operation, everything broke in their favor and not a soul was lost. There might have been considerable difficulty had it not been for the use of the wireless, however.

A striking demonstration of the chaos and inefficiency that dominate Mexico at the present day is the fact that both sides in the conflict at Chihuahua City—the Carranza and the Villa troops—are claiming to have won a decided victory and the world is not able, 10 days after the encounter, to tell which one is lying. In these days of telegraph efficiency in about every civilized border of the globe it is a serious reflection on the progress of events when truth cannot be revealed in all her clarity when the scene of the operation in question is only a few hundred miles from the American border on the Rio Grande.

No doctor would prescribe a nerve tonic for the Barre, Vermont, Board of Trade, which labels its stationery "Barre, Vermont, the Granite Center of the World."—Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

It is apparent that our New Hampshire contemporary, or the writer of the above paragraph, has never seen the Barre quarries and the manufacturing plants and has not studied the figures of the capital invested, the wages paid and the output of granite each year. If it did know the facts, it would not scoff at the designation used by the Barre Board of Trade but would admit Barre's right to the title. It would be quite an enlightenment to The Monitor boys to come to Barre and see what there is here in the line of granite.

Many of the cities and larger communities have ordinances which require street cars to be brought to a standstill on streets in which apparatus of the fire department is being hauled to a fire, or in response to an alarm for fire; and some of them enforce the ordinances and, therefore, have a minimum of accidents. Below Falls, we take it, either has no ordinances of the sort mentioned, or it does not enforce the ordinances if it has them, because a moving street car collided with a team of horses hauling a piece of apparatus to a supposed fire and one of the valuable animals of the fire department was killed, its neck being broken. A simple ordinance, well enforced, might have averted the accident. Many a community would do well to look after the enforcement of its regulations concerning the halting of street cars on streets through which fire department apparatus is being hauled, for many of them are very lax in the matter.

PROTECT THE BODIES IN FOOTBALL

The school football season in Vermont may be called open, because three youthful players in as many localities broke collarbones even before the first game was played. The ungentle art of practicing football is oftentimes more fierce and rough than the game itself. Vermont's casualty list from the game promises to be high during the season of 1916, with three cases of more or less serious injury already. It is our opinion that a large number of cases of injury by breaking of the collarbone might be avoided if the boys were more careful



We have laid for the fall styles in New York, and here's a nest full for your selection. Everyone knows the cost of everything has gone up several pegs during the past year.

In our business there are just two ways of meeting these conditions—either we must increase the price of our suits or we must buy inferior quality to sell at the old price.

We know our customers are keen on quality, and we feel convinced they'd prefer to pay a little more rather than to buy undependable stuff.

Clothing, hats, furs, things that are right.

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Clothing and Furnishings



Young Man:
Look this Fall Shoe Matter
"Square in the Eye"

Size it up—you'll find that the "up and doing" young fellows are already wearing fall shoes.

That men who are "first" in business are "first" in style—and realizing this, can you afford to be style laggard?

See our windows—they are full of arguments why you should let your fall shoes be WALK-OVERS.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

about wearing proper protection on the upper part of the body. To wear nothing but a jersey over the shoulders and neck is to invite fracture of the bones of the neck and shoulders. Many of the youthful players, having seen a young Hercules of the college gridiron going about with unpadded shoulders and neck, take him as an example and ridiculously expose themselves to danger by removing the padding from their own jerseys. The results oftentimes are very sorry. Football coaches and teachers ought to insist that the boys wear proper apparel when engaging in football practice or games.

Do You Want to Know How to Increase Your Salary?

In the October American Magazine, there is an article about the largest country store in America. Three young men with ideas took hold of the business when it was staggering and made it what it is to-day. One of the young men says in this article:

"Greet all customers pleasantly, and make them feel perfectly at home when they reach your department. Concentrate all your interest and all your energies on the sale in hand, not allowing your thoughts to be distracted in any way."
"Take every 'looker' seriously, by making an unusual effort to close a sale, even though the odds are against you. The more honor comes to you to get a sale of this kind. When it takes two hours to sell a pair of shoes you know you have won a victory worth while."
"If we only had more of the sticking quality we would get more business."
"Keep your stocks completely filled up, so that there may be no loss of sales of merchandise actually on hand. Keep a list of 'outs' and 'goods called for,' and get your buyers to order as soon as convenient."
"Introduce new merchandise, try to interest every customer in something not asked for, and strive to do it in such a way as to add to your sales."
"I was pleased to see a salesman trying to sell a fifteen-cent razor. One sale often suggests another. A customer buying a pair of shoes usually needs new socks or stockings. Most all shoe customers will buy a shoe cleaner or polish, and so on ad infinitum."

CURRENT COMMENT

Vermont's Asbestos Wealth.

An item in the Hyde Park News and Citizen says that the asbestos mines in Lowell are to be re-opened and work begun at an early date. The same item says that a syndicate has obtained control of the property. This is good news if true. Here is a valuable property, which will develop into a great industry that will add to Vermont's fame. We believe the government reports these mines to contain more asbestos than any other in the United States. Asbestos is a product the use of which is growing rapidly.—Barton Monitor.

Maine's Summer Season.

It is an ill wind that does not blow a bit of driftwood on some receptive shore. The fear of infantile paralysis, with the consequent delayed opening of school and college, furnishes the cream of the season's business for the Maine resorts. From all along the shore, from Kittery Point to Quoddy Head, and from such inland resorts as Kineo, Poland Spring and Belgrade lakes, come reports of far more lingering tourists and summer visitors than mid-September has ever known before. Early in the month, for the period of a few days before Labor day, there was every prospect that the bottom of the resort business in Maine would drop out prematurely and completely. The railway strike rumors caused many to hasten homeward before they had planned to, and the resulting loss of business was very large. But far more remained than is usual in early September and the number has held up in unprecedented fashion. And as the summer visitors reluctantly depart at last the advance guard of the army of sportsmen begins to arrive.

Most of the Maine crops, except the hay crop, have fallen below the normal this year, but the extension of the resort season gives the whole state a very prosperous feeling. The extended season is all the more welcome because the wet weather of early summer caused a light business in July. As for infantile paralysis, Maine has actually had fewer cases this year than in 1915, when its total for the year was only 19. And happy those whom fate or fortune has led to linger in Maine into September, for the month is the most delightful of all along its shore or among its hills.—Boston Herald.

The Rediscovery of America.

From sea and mountain, from summer pleasures, the home folks come back. Wives refreshed by a change of scene, by success from the never-ending, feverish rumors and the brazen clangor of the city; children bronzed and healthy by their adventures out of doors in green fields and pastures bright, all the stations. It is the season of greetings and happy tears.

Good to be home again, they cry. Each nook and corner of the familiar yet strange rooms, each article of furniture with its long associations, the bread box in the pantry, the ironing board behind the door, the crumpled legs of the kitchen chairs—all, all are like so many old friends with whom the returned wanderers want to "visit" a while. And then, when this mellow little touch of sentiment has had play, the prodigals gossip with those who stayed behind. Wonderful tales they relate of sporting grounds, lakes that boil, mountains that scrape the heavens, meadows of mystery, southwestern skies of colors like a carpet of God, canyons that seem without bottom, rivers that disappear into the earth; or jewels of emerald water set in soft hills, valleys of content a slumber in the laps of infant mountains, waterfalls among cool pines. All the wonders of the strange and wild, all the marvels of the tamer and more companionable, are told.

"And it's a wonderful country, John. I didn't know we had anything like it over here," concludes the tale.

For, turned back by war traditions, the tourists who annually spend \$200,000,000 abroad have fled west and north and south. Chicago is choked with the home-comers right to-day. It is the rediscovery of America.—New York Globe.

The Public Always Pays.

The significance of the statement of Strike Organizer William B. Fitzgerald that the New York City traction strike to date has cost the companies \$1,032,000 and the public \$7,200,000, must not be lost on the public. But Mr. Fitzgerald's own declaration, then, the strikers are punishing the public and only in less degree and indirectly the traction companies. This appears strikingly like the old surgical operation of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

While \$7,200,000 is a lot of money, it is a mere bagatelle in comparison with some of the other recent assaults on the public's pocketbook. There is the \$600,000,000 a year with which the president and Congress have bought votes from the railroad brotherhoods and which must unfailingly be passed along to the ultimate consumer in increased passenger and freight rates. And then there are our bread and meat and milk, which are advancing so scandalously that computation of exactly what they will add to the burden is impossible. A strange feature of the provision situation is that while meat has been hoarded persistently without eliciting more than a growl from the public the 40-cent loaf and the additional penny on the milk bottle inspire investigations galore, municipal, state and federal.

Such, perhaps, are the last straws which compel the public to realize in a dumb, bewildered sort of way that it always pays. This is a fact which those also who "are out for something" will have to take into consideration sooner or later. The public's pocket is not bottomless and it cannot always be levied upon.—New York Evening Sun.

A New Hampshire Orchard.

The possibilities of New Hampshire orcharding, even when conducted on a comparatively small scale, are well illustrated in the experience, this season, of Benjamin Bedell of Milford. On two acres of land that was considered at the time practically worthless, Mr. Bedell nine years ago set out 120 apple trees. He has just finished picking this year's crop of the fruit, comprising more than 100 barrels of first quality, for which he received \$5 a barrel; and many barrels of "drops" and apples which failed to pass inspection as strictly first-quality fruit, for which he received \$1 a bushel. The estimated value of the season's harvest in fruit from those two acres of formerly barren land is not less than \$6000. Is it worth while? To ask the question is to answer it emphatically in the affirmative.

The two component factors of Mr. Bedell's success appear to have been intelligence and industry. He has given his

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two-acre orchard careful cultivation and expert care. He has practiced patience and perseverance, as one must do in almost any enterprise, in order to achieve success. If nine years seem to any a long time to wait for returns from land, let it be borne in mind that these two acres had been totally unproductive and useless for many times nine years prior to the planting of this orchard; and that Mr. Bedell's care for his orchard during the nine years undoubtedly left him plenty of time for other pursuits, from which he derived immediate returns. Not even the most assiduous care for an orchard of that size could occupy more than a relatively small part of a man's working-time.

At any rate, Mr. Bedell now has a highly productive and increasingly profitable orchard, and the reclaimed two acres on which it stands are said to be the most valuable land in his neighborhood. Moreover, he declares that anybody with reasonable patience can, on land purchased at \$25 an acre, get as good results as he has obtained. Assuming that financial returns increase in direct ratio to the increase of acreage—as there is no reason why they should not, provided proper care and cultivation are forthcoming—it is not at all difficult to figure a very respectable income from a New Hampshire orchard of twelve to twenty or more acres.

More than a few New Hampshire orchards have demonstrated the practicability of this reasoning. Many others are doing so, and still many others have under serious contemplation. The superior fruit-producing qualities of New Hampshire are no longer open to questions of mere experiment; they have been proved over and over again. Mr. Bedell's success is but additional proof and, as he says, others can do the same. In fact, others are doing it. It is becoming generally recognized as a fact that a New Hampshire orchard, given decent care, is a mighty valuable piece of property.—Manchester Union.

Maine for Suffrage?

The prediction that The Herald made some time ago that Maine would probably be the first state in New England to extend the suffrage to women gets substantial confirmation in the recent election in that state. Nobody knows what the legislatures in other states in this section may do when they meet next winter, but it is settled, as well as anything that can be settled in advance, that the Maine legislature will submit a suffrage amendment to the people, who are certain to have a more kindly feeling toward it than Massachusetts evinced a year ago. The Massachusetts will control both branches of the next Maine legislature by a two-thirds vote—the Senate in fact, by a sixth-seventh vote—and they are pledged to offer a suffrage amendment by platform promises and by the assurance of their leaders. The governor-elect is strongly in favor of woman suffrage, and nobody questions his sincerity. In the last legislature the Republicans gave their full vote for such an amendment, but the Democratic leaders prevented the necessary two-thirds vote in the House.

It has become pretty much a party matter in Maine—and, as usual, "rum did it." The Maine women, so far as they are organized, are strongly for prohibition. The Republicans, as a party, are no less strongly committed to prohibition. Under such circumstances the Democratic leaders have refused to get enthusiastic over the plan of votes for women—though doubtless many individual Democrats will vote for it when the popular test comes, just as many Republicans will vote against it. The grange, in no state more influential or prosperous than Maine, is committed to woman suffrage. In many ways Maine has shown its radical tendencies, and the recent runoff that suffrage has had in eastern states will have little influence on Maine voters when the issue comes to them, as it certainly will come by action of the legislature next winter.—Boston Herald.

MORE EXHIBIT AWARDS

For Children Who Showed Products in Church Street School.

School children closed a successful exhibit of sewing, manual training, handicraft, garden products, poultry and drawings in the Church street school building Saturday afternoon. Many persons inspected the exhibits Friday and Saturday. Awards were announced by Supt. C. H. White of the city schools before a large gathering of youngsters. A number of the exhibitors will have their specimens for a county exhibit next week. The Barre Woman's club and teachers in the city schools, under whose auspices the affair was held, are highly pleased over the outcome of the exhibit and plan to repeat the display on a larger scale next year. Awards not made in time for publication Saturday are announced in the following paragraphs.

Aprons: 8 to 10 years, Dorothy Denmore 3d; 10 to 13 years, Hilda Allen 3d; sewing, Rachel Spear 1st; embroidery, Marie Douglas 3d; Helen Roscoe 2d, Dorothy Ormsbee 3d; special prizes, Margaret Varnum and Annie Carroll; canning crab apples, Freda Beck instead of Fred Beck; art club, Peter Smith 3d, Harry Fagerstrom 2d.

Drawing: Frank Woodcock 1st, Dewey McLeay 2d, Cesare Calderara 3d; manual training, North Barre mission, Lucian Billodeau 1st, Arthur Vicari 2d, Augustus Caron, special; sewing, Amelia Androletti and Olga Bianchi, special prizes. Rabbits: Antonio Albino 1st, Gladstone Clark 2d; Clarence Ross 1st, Hugh Bailey 2d; guinea pigs, Hugh Bailey 1st.

Poultry: Harold Oliver, Black Java, 1st; Wendell Allen, Ancona, 1st; Harold Oliver, Plymouth Rocks, 1st; Paul Gregware, Black Breasted Red Bantams, 1st.

Campfire girls: Garments, Katherine Martin, Merle Gow, special prizes; dress-making, Dorothy Averill, special; basketry, Margaret Woodruff, special; tatting, Ruth Chalmers, Phyllis Vercoe, special; scout awards, (a) Clifton More, (b) Wendell Smith; second best article (a) John Watt, (b) John Shepard.

CONSULTS W. H. PAGE.

President Wilson Discussed British Interference with U. S. Trade.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 23.—Walter Hines Page, American ambassador to Great Britain, conferred here last night with President Wilson on British interference with American trade and mails. His train was delayed by a freight wreck and the two talked for only a short time.

The president will outline to the ambassador in detail the position of the United States so that Mr. Page may discuss the situation fully with the for-

sign office when he returns to London. He will impress on the ambassador the necessity of informing the British government that continued interference with the rights of the United States will not be tolerated. The president is understood to hold that the British foreign office's long delays in answering American protests are without excuse.

Retaliatory features of the revenue bill passed by Congress are understood to be among the topics Mr. Wilson intended to discuss.

Rumanian Reunion.

For the Rumanian forces that have entered Transylvania this is a period of happy return to the old country and the kin from whom they have been parted by political barriers for years. Hungary's policy was to plant colonies of Magyars and Germans among the Rumanians of Transylvania, to keep watch on the preponderant Rumanian population and guard against its kindred in Wallachia and Moldavia.

The principal Magyar colony is banked up on the Carpathian slope, in the Szekelys district, right against the Rumanian border. At that point an invading army has broken through. South of the Szekelys line, the Rumanians have quickly occupied the towns of Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, and these are Saxon plantations. About 80 miles north of the latter town is the very small Saxon colony of Bistritz, and 50 miles west of it is the still smaller Magyar colony of Kolozsar. When the Rumanian forces have won these there will be no enemy left to fight; in other words, there will remain hardly a spot in Transylvania in which the inhabitants are not wholly Rumanian. In whatever direction the advancing army may carry the flag of blue and gold and red, the colors will be carried to the kin in the old home.

At the extreme southwest point of Rumanian contact with Hungary, the population is almost entirely Rumanian, on both sides of the Danube and both sides of the Cerna. More than half the people of the Banat province are Rumanians. The Magyar district nearest to Old Orsova is 130 miles away. There, at Bodrog, on the river Maros, the Hungarian fringe begins. And so, with the few small exceptions we have named, all Transylvania is as a homeland to the visiting Rumanians from the kingdom. The visit will end, but this temporary reunion will probably lay the foundations of a permanently enlarged and strengthened Rumania, cemented in every part by the sentiment of nationality.—Boston Herald.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

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